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Sunday Morning, September 3, 1916.

### ROUMANIA'S VERDICT.

No less important than the military resources and strategic advantages that Roumania brings to the Allies is the moral effect of her decision to join them. In its influence on the world in general, and on the Teutonic allies in particular when its meaning dawns on them, it may be considered the most powerful blow dealt the Central Powers since the war began. For it represents the deliberate, mature judgment of a cautious and intelligent government, with an unsurpassed vantage point for observation, that the Teutons cannot win.

More than any other belligerent, Roumania has gone into the war with her eyes wide open. She was not forced in as Belgium and Serbia were. She was not blinded by prejudice or sentiment as Italy was. She was not tricked into participation as Turkey was. She was not plunged into the struggle by an ambitious monarch as Bulgaria was. Ferdinand, king of Roumania, is a Hohenzollern; his blood and training might have impelled him to sympathize with Germany even more than does King Constantine of Greece, whose relationship with the Kaiser is only through his wife. But Ferdinand paid no heed to dynastic argument. With a prime minister who is one of the ablest statesmen of Europe, and with a people willing to follow his lead, he bided his time.

And so, when Roumania was good and ready, with her army thoroughly trained and equipped, with her crops gathered, with the money in her purse from selling food and petroleum to the Teutons for two years at war prices, she calmly crossed her Rubicon. She did it in cold blood, in pursuance of her own interests, at a mature stage of the great war game, when the trend had become unmistakable.

She might have gone to either side. She would have gone over to the Teutons if they could have satisfied her. She made up her mind that Bulgaria had "guessed wrong," that the Allies were destined to victory and that she might safely rely on their pledges. And naturally the throwing of her own sword into the scale is regarded as making an already sure thing doubly sure.

The mental attitude of Bucharest, the process of reasoning by which the Roumanian government came to this momentous decision, is doubtless keenly appreciated at Berlin. It must be to German leaders the most disheartening blow of the war. They whistle to keep their courage up, and especially to keep the nation's courage. But when the German people come to realize the significance of Roumania's verdict, with the probable military elimination of Bulgaria and Austria that it portends, how will they feel about it?

Can the suffering, deluded, half-comprehending common people of Germany keep up their spirits? Will they stiffen their lips and steel their hearts and fight harder than ever, or will they yield to discouragement in the face of their stupendous task and relax their efforts? The Allies are hoping for a "moral collapse." That seems unlikely, at least for some time yet; but nobody knows.

Governor Hughes is still saying what they tell him to say without any display of that capacity for investigation which once gave him a reputation. On his western trip he quoted the Republican Platform that "the Democratic party has created since March 4, 1913, 30,000 offices outside the Civil Service law at an annual cost to the taxpayers of the country of \$34,000,000." Republican spellbinders in Congress had already begun to reduce the figures. Penrose got them down to 20,000, and then Senator Sherman cut them down to 12,000. Since that time they have been "thousands"—number of thousands not specified.

The Mechanics-American Bank, of St. Louis, in its monthly financial letter, states: "It is evident now that Europe will be forced to purchase heavily in the United States after the war ends. Negotiations under way show that this country will probably do a large business with Russia as soon as trade channels are opened. The new facilities of the Federal Reserve system are likely to be very helpful in promoting these connections. There will be in time a broad development of American banking institutions in foreign lands." Which puts another spoke in the "temporary prosperity" coffin of the Republican candidate.

### MAKING CHILDREN IMMUNE.

Now that the infantile paralysis epidemic in New York and neighboring communities is abating, there is profound relief in the reflection that there is never likely to be another such visitation anywhere. For the doctors have at last found effective means of combatting it.

The serum treatment was begun a few weeks ago in the vague hope that it might prove helpful. Its results have far surpassed expectations. It is said to diminish the chances of death or permanent disablement in virtually all cases except those taken in their last stages. It is given credit for the genuine cure of large numbers of cases taken in their incipency. But most important of all, it is regarded as a trustworthy preventive of the dread disease, when administered beforehand for the purpose of immunization, just as vaccination is a preventive of smallpox.

The process consists in extracting blood from a person who has had the disease and recovered. The physiological explanation of the principle involved is that the recovery of the subject is brought about by the development in his blood of "anti-bodies," enemies of the paralysis germs, which destroy those germs and counteract their effects. After the disease is routed, the protecting bodies remain in the blood indefinitely, on guard against the same enemy, so that a subsequent attack is impossible.

From this immunized blood the physicians extract a serum which retains the protecting "anti-bodies." They inject the serum into a paralysis patient, and the wonderful little invisible defenders operate there just as in the former body, attacking the poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) germ and, if they are administered in time to "get the jump on them," routing them before their ravages in the spinal chord have become serious.

The treatment has been given official sanction by the great bacteriological authority, Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute. He tells of one paralysis patient saved recently by serum prepared from the blood of a person who had had the disease as much as thirty years before.

The success of the serum treatment has given rise to a suggestion which may sound fantastic, but which seems scientifically possible. Manifestly, if this method will work with poliomyelitis, it will work with other infectious diseases of childhood. Says Dr. Herman E. Baruch in the current Medical Record:

"There is reason to believe that if children are injected with serum drawn and prepared from the blood of their parents or others who have suffered from infantile paralysis, scarlet fever or any other disease, such offspring will be rendered immune to these diseases. Eventually it will be possible to breed a race of humans who will be progressively immune to all of the acute infectious diseases."

### ROTATION OF TEACHERS.

With the imminent opening of the schools, school problems become prominent in the public mind. It is too late now to make any radical changes in the conduct of the schools for the coming year, for teachers have been assigned, schedules arranged, courses of study mapped out. But it is an excellent time to open one's eyes to the running of the educational system. Parents who have children in school ought to begin with the first day to observe the effects of the school regime upon the boys and girls. In order that in the spring, when changes are being discussed for the future, they may have an intelligent basis for argument.

In most city schools children are passed from teacher to teacher every year—in some as often as every six months. This means that each child comes under the influence of from eight to sixteen minds during the year of grammar school study. Nor does this include the special teachers of music, drawing, domestic science and what not who are added to the ordinary grade teacher.

No teacher has an opportunity to know any child well. No child is long enough under any teacher to get the lasting influence of personality which is the strongest element in a successful education.

To obviate this, experiments have been made lately in different parts of the country in a sort of rotation of teachers. One teacher starts with a class in the first grade, for example, and remains with the same class for the next two years. The next teacher picks the class up at the third grade and stays with it through the fifth. The third teacher puts it through the eighth.

This has many advantages. First, it gives teacher and pupil the benefit of long association. Second, it gives teachers a change of work every year, thus keeping their interest alive and preventing them from getting into a rut. Besides this, it makes far more efficient teachers.

Parents and school authorities are often willing to put up with an instructor of known inefficiency because, since she has a class but six months or a year at most, she "can't do a great deal of harm." When it becomes known that she will have the same children two or three years in succession, she is dismissed and her place is filled by a more competent instructor.

New York, by way of apology for its epidemic, says that there were fewer deaths from infantile paralysis in July, the worst month, than there were from measles last May—and nobody got excited about the measles. There's one, highly important difference, however. Measles don't make three-fourths of their victims lifelong cripples.

A study in international trade balances: For the United States, a favorable balance of \$200,000,000 per month; for the United Kingdom, an unfavorable balance of \$150,000,000 per month—which expresses the difference between peace and war.

### Ambassador Comes Back.



AMBASSADOR WILLIAM G. SHARP

### LORETTO ACADEMY TO OPEN ITS SEASON ON TUESDAY MORNING

Fall Term Is Expected to Be the Largest in the History of the Popular and Well-Known Institution.

The fall term of Loretto Academy will hold its opening day Sept. 5th, when the largest enrollment is expected of any year in the period of its existence.

Owing to the constant increase in numbers in the grammar and high school departments, new class rooms have been fitted up in both departments for the accommodation of its pupils. Extensive improvements have been made during the summer in the building and on the grounds. The Academy may rightly boast of being one of the most beautiful and sanitary institutions in the West.

The curriculum embraces every branch of primary, intermediate and high school education. A spirit of endeavor and earnest painstaking pervades the atmosphere of the school where music and art are given special attention.

Loretto Academy is thoroughly up to date school in every respect, dedicated to the highest mental, spiritual and physical development of young people.

### They Will Settle the Mexican Question.



LUIS CABRERA  
IGNACIO BONILLAS  
ALBERTO J. PANI

GEORGE GRAY  
DR. JOHN R. MOTT  
FRANKLIN K. LANE

### GETTIN' NERVOUS

By BRINKERHOFF.



## Advice to Parents

Teach your children the value of money by encouraging them to save systematically.

Open accounts for them in this Strong Bank—starting them on the saving road—which will mean so much to them in later life.

Bank with us.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

THE BANK OF BISBEE



### With Money

That's the way wealth has been gained ever since the world started.

Every dollar you deposit at Our Savings Department is making money for you with the four per cent interest which this bank allows.

Get your savings account started and MAKE IT GROW!

### Citizens Bank & Trust Company

Main Street  
Will E. McKee, President  
O. W. Wolf, Assistant Cashier.

### MINERS AND MERCHANTS BANK

### The Satisfaction of a Bank Account

What comfort and satisfaction it is to know that you have plenty of money in reserve for future requirements. Now is the time to save all you can from your income—now is the time to start an account with us.

4 per cent Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

DEPOSITS OVER A MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS